

THE
HORSEMAN'S PRACTICAL
GUIDE.



containing a thorough treatise on the
DISEASES OF THE HORSE,
With brief instructions on
BREAKING AND TRAINING.

BY

B. F. Ryman, + Farrier.
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

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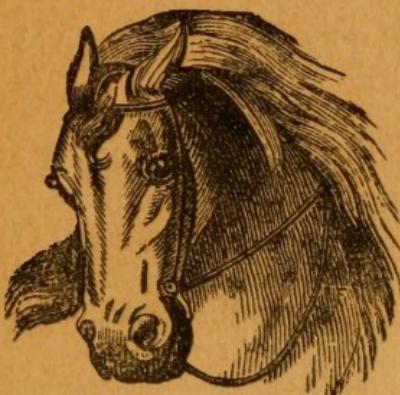
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INTRODUCTION.

In presenting this work to the public I have no hesitancy. Knowing, from thirty-six years of experience, (a part of that time in the service of the government) as a farrier, I feel free to say that as diseases change in the human family, and require different treatment, it is the same with the horse, and that their diseases change also, and require different treatment altogether. In my experience I have found that remedies, used some years past, that would afford immediate relief, now fail to have any effect whatever. Also, to offer to the public a sure cure for Bone, Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, or any callous growth, that has not been previously treated with some other so-called cures, that have only caused ossification to set in, and entirely prevent a perfect cure. This medicine I warrant, asking a trial to convince themselves, complying strictly with the directions accompanying each bottle. I also recommend my other medicines that I manufacture, such as my Healing Linament. etc., and ask for them a trial. As these are remedies known only to myself, the formulas are not given in my book. Hoping to benefit the public in general, I remain,

Truly Yours, B. F. RYMAN, FARRIER,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

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The Horseman's Practical Guide.

SLEEPY, BLIND, OR MAD STAGGERS.

All these names are but different stages in the same disease. In the first stage the brain is oppressed, in the last stage it is highly inflamed. The causes are various, but originate in and injure the stomach and indigestion. But by proper precautions it may either be averted or prevented by regulating the diet and administering tonics.

Symptoms.—In the first stage the head droops, and presses against the wall, eyes close, pulse throbs, breathing is labored, sometimes snores, the skin is cold and clammy, the ears and tail motionless, nasal membrane leaden color. In the next stage the eyes brighten, nasal membrane reddens, skin hot, all movements quick and jerky, breath panting, rapid and sharp; the mad stage is reached, and is terrible to witness.

Treatment.—Raw linseed oil, one quart, croton oil, twenty drops, mix and give at one dose, if not better in six hours, repeat, giving thirty drops of croton oil. If the bowels do not move in six hours, repeat the last dose mentioned. Then if the bowels are not moved in six hours, go over the former treatment. Everything depends on getting the bowels into action. After the acute symptoms pass apply a strong stimulating liniment to the back, loins, and poll, but in no case apply the blister, while the animal is frenzied, as it may produce convulsions. Iodide of potassium should be given in drachm-doses once a day, for three or four weeks. If the bowels have not regained their normal tone and

activity, give thirty grains of nux vomica twice a day, and give the following in soft mash, once daily, in table-spoonful doses:

Gentian Pub.....	2 ounces.
Nitre (dry).....	4 "
Carbonate Iron.....	1 "
Ginger.....	1 "

Mix well and give as directed, be attentive to the condition of the bowels, and give him the best of care.

EPILEPSY.

It resembles an epileptic fit in man, and varies in causes, as well as in character, of attack. The brain and nervous system seem to be involved.

Symptoms.—The animal will try to run into doorways, off embankments, or into fences; sometimes the animal will fall and lay still until the fit is over.

Treatment.—Nothing, except regularity in feeding and prudent driving, can be done for it. Give the following, only as a palliative, not as a cure, as the animal is unfit for use:

Bromide of potassium.....	1 drachm.
" of ammonium.....	1 "
Nitre (dry).....	2 "
Tinc. ginger.....	½ fluid oz.
Water.....	half pint.

Mix, and give twice daily, until symptoms are much better; then give once a day.

LOCK JAW.

This is a rigid spasm of the muscular system. It may originate from more than one cause. It may be nervous irritation, hardship, exposure, or injudicious feeding, but is mostly caused by wounds. It may show itself immediately, or may present itself in from six to sixteen days.

Symptoms.—The horse is generally nervous, and is restless in his stall, the wound becomes morbidly dry, or discharges a foul, discolored fluid; he stands day after day in the same spot, and although hunger exists, the jaws are fixed and he cannot move them, therefore cannot eat. The body presents a hard, woody appearance, and every muscle and nerve is strained to its utmost tension.

Treatment.—Give the following immediately:

Aloes.....	4 drachms.
Ext. Gentian.....	4 "
Croton Oil.....	20 drops.

Give at one dose and if it does not operate in from four to six hours, repeat the dose. The object is to release the nervous tension, and to do this either inject morphine, or administer chloroform. If the case should linger the horse must be fed with meal gruel, using a flexible rubber tube in the nostril to the stomach, and using gentleness at all times. A stomach-pump should be used, and a gallon of gruel injected five or six times daily.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS.

It affects one or both hind legs and causes one foot to be in the way of the other, making the gait unsteady. Fast horses are most liable to it from the severe nervous tension they are subject to during long heats of the racing season. A horse with this disease has seen its best days, and admits of relief only, but not a permanent cure.

Treatment.—Give no exercise faster than a walk, feed well, groom well, and give every care to bring the horse to his highest condition. The hind parts must be smartly brushed with a stiff brush several times a day. Keep a flannel cloth wet with vinegar and salt, over the small of the back, and cover closely and thickly. Keep the flannel cloth wet all the time. The bowels should be kept regular and active with mashes and green food. If physic is necessary give half a pint of raw oil. Give the following night and morning:

Strychnine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain,
Iodide of iron	I "
Quassia powder and molasses to make a pill.	

After two weeks increase the strychnine to 1 grain, after five weeks increase to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains. This cures to all appearances.

SPINAL MENINGITIS.

This disease is complete paralysis, and as it usually proves fatal in a few days prompt action is necessary. Give the following treatment: Apply blankets wrung out in hot water, for three consecutive hours a day for the first three days. If possible, put

in slings immediately, and give a good cathartic, olive oil 1 pint, and evacuate the bladder by means of a catheter, twice daily, as long as necessary. Apply a strong mustard plaster, wet with vinegar, over the loins and kidneys, and keep well covered with blankets. Use the following liniment on the legs, quarters and haunches:

Aquamonia	3	ounces.
Spts. turpentine.....	3	"
Sweet oil.....	2	"
Alcohol.....	2	"

Give this twice daily, with the hand; also give the following powder, morning and evening:

Ext. belladonna.....	1	scruple,
Ext. nux vomica.....	1	"
Powdered ergot	1	"

Give in mash and feed in green food till tonics are needed. Keep the extremities warm by friction and bandages.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE.

Caused by hurts to the eye or dirt in the eye; anything that irritates the membrane that covers the eyeball.

Treatment.—Wash the eye well and apply the following lotion morning and evening:

Raw linseed oil.....	1	half pint.
Sulphuric ether.....	1	ounce.
Gum camphor.....	2	scruples.

Mix and let stand till the gum is dissolved, then apply with a soft feather between the lids; and bathe the eyes with the following:

Tinct. arnica.....	1	ounce.
Sulphate of zinc.....	10	grains.
Water.....	2	quarts.

Cover the eye with a cloth hung over it or them, as the case may be, and keep the cloth dripping wet, in extreme cases. It may be necessary to open the vein that runs under the eye and take away a small amount of blood. Follow the directions and it is easily cured. Never buy a horse without a close inspection of the eyes.

INJURIES TO THE MOUTH.

Caused in various ways. Use the following lotion:

Chloride of zinc	2 scruples.
Laudanum.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Water	2 pints.

Bathe the injury with a soft sponge after feed or watering, and if necessary, bathe every three hours. Feed with soft feed.

INJURIES OF THE JAW.

Are more serious and of a deeper character than ordinary injuries of the mouth. If the bone has been injured, insert the sharp point of a knife into the spot until it touches the bone. Diseased bone is sensitive, and if discharge follows, it must be washed by injection. The following lotion should be used four or five time daily.

Chlorate of zinc.....	1 scruple.
Sugar of lead	"
Laudanum.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Water.....	1 pint.

If required, keep it running. If small particles of bone protrude, remove them, and continue the lotion till healed.

LAMPAS.

This disease affects young horses, and is often inhumanly treated by burning the bars of the horse's mouth. It is caused by a change from pasture to dry feed.

Symptoms.—The bars in the roof of the mouth slightly inflame and the horse fails to eat.

Treatment.—Feed soft seed, bran mashes, scalded oats, etc. Keep the bowels open, and give good care. In cases of loss of appetite take :

Hydrochlorate of ammonia.....	2 ounces.
Sulphate of soda.....	8 "
Gentian	4 "
Ground flaxseed.....	8 "
Ginger	2 "
Nitre (dry)	2 "
Sulphur	4 "

Pulverize finely, and mix well, give tablespoonful morning and evening, and you will have all that you need and your horse will recover.

APTHA.—SORE MOUTH.

This is noticed by the swelling of the lips and tongue, upon which there will be small lumps, and the horse will refuse his feed.

Treatment.—Take:

Borax.....	5 ounces,
Molasses.....	1 quart.
Boiling water.....	1 gallon.

When cool, hold up the head and pour half pint of the mixture into his mouth and in half minute let the head drop and the fluid run out; repeat this several times daily. No other medicine will be required unless very severe, then wash occasionally with the following:

Sulphate of zinc.....	1 drachm,
Sugar of lead	1 drachm.
Water	1 quart.

Sponge occasionally until the cure is effected, but keep up the above application, and give attention to the proper food, which should be soft and nutritious.

TEETH.

Wolf teeth affect the young horse and should be removed immediately. Sometimes the horse is affected with bad teeth. They sometimes decay, and the horse has the toothache. They, also, should be removed. In some instances the molars are worn off, by uneven action, to a sharp edge and injure the jaw; such teeth should be rasped down smooth with a tooth rasp. Should the mouth be injured by the teeth, use the following solution:

Chloride of zinc.....	1 scruple,
Laudanum.....	½ ounce.
Water.....	1 quart.

Bathe the injuries two or three times a day; feed soft feed. Wash the mouth well before applying the solution.

COMMON COLD.

This is caused by exposure and neglect.

Symptoms.—The horse is dull, coat rough, the body of unequal temperature; in some parts cold, in others hot; eyes watery, and may be slightly inflamed, and a discharge from the nose.

Treatment.—Blanket the horse warm and keep him free from

the draft, feed with nourishing food, and apply the following liniment about the throat twice daily.

Tinc. Cantharides.....	2 ounces.
Aqua ammonia.....	2 ounces.
Sweet oil.....	1 ounce.
Oil cedar.....	1 ounce.
Alchohol.....	2 ounces.

Shake well before using every time, and give the following in the feed twice daily:

Sulphur.....	4 ounces.
Nitre (dry).....	2 ounces.
Linseed (pulv.).....	4 ounces,
Ginger,.....	2 ounces,
Mustard.....	1 ounce.
Gentian.....	2 ounces.

Give good care continually.

NASAL GLEET.

This disease generally arises from neglected catarrhal affections.

Symptoms.—Generally discharges from one or both nostrils, and from this fact horses that have had the nasal gleet have been condemned and shot as glandered. The discharge from nasal gleet is a mucus, not pus, and is not contagious. Sometimes the discharge changes from whiteness to yellow, and may be thrown off in large lumps. The horse seldom seems to suffer to any great extent from the infection. Treatment:

Sulphate of copper.....	1 ounce.
Sugar of lead.....	½ drachm.
Boiling water	1 quart.

When cool, inject into the affected nostril, or apply with a swab, three times daily, and give the following three times daily, in good soft feed:

Linseed (pulv.).....	1 pound.
Sulphur.....	4 ounces.
Gentian.....	2 ounces.
Ginger.....	1 ounce.
Tartar emetic	1 ounce.

Dose, table-spoonfull, adding to each feed:

Balsam copaibæ.....	1 drachm.
Cantharides (pulv.).....	1 grain.
Cubeb (pulv.).....	1 drachm.

CHOKING.

In this disease, few words are necessary, and it requires prompt action, as there are but few who do not know when a horse is choked. If you can learn where the material is located, remove it from the mouth if possible, if not, with some safe article cause the obstruction to be forced into the stomach. In a low choke, give every hour:

Linseed oil.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ pint.
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and in the half hours between, give the following dose:

Sulphuric ether.....	2 ounces.
Laudanum.....	1 ounce.
Morphine.....	1 grain.
Water.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

If the dose be returned and cannot be swallowed, administer chloroform by inhalation, until the horse is insensible; then place a balling iron in his mouth, using a probing. Force the object slowly and gently into the stomach. Do not, however, let the probing enter the stomach.

GAITRE.

This is an enlargement immediately under the throat. It varies in size from a large bean to the size of an egg.

Treatment.— Give the following morning and night:

Iodide potassium.....	1 drachm.
Liquor potassa.....	" "
Chlorate potassa.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

and apply to the enlargement the following ointment:

Iodine of lead, one drachm; lard two table-spoonfuls.

If it creates a sore, omit a few days and apply sweet oil, then wash and apply again, and keep up this treatment till cured.

LARYNGITIS

Is an inflammation of the upper part of the wind-pipe, or larynx, and is accompanied with dullness, a short cough at almost every breath, and a slight enlargement under the throat; the neck seems

stiff, and tender to the touch. In placing the ear to the windpipe, you will hear a hoarse sound, terminating in a grunt, the breath is hurried, the pulse full and throbbing, membrane of the nose scarlet. Reduce the pulse by giving the following dose every thirty minutes:

Tinc. of aconite.....	20 drops.
Water.....	4 table-spoonfuls

Steam, and keep from taking cold till the discharge is started from the nose, and apply the following liniment on the throat and down the windpipe, as occasion may require:

Spirits turpentine.....	1 ounce.
Liquor ammonia.....	1 "
Tinc. cantharides.....	1 "
Sweet oil	1 "

and give the following three times daily:

Ext. belladonna,.....	1 drachm.
Tinc. aconite	1 "
Tinc. ipecacuanha.....	1 ounce.
Tinc. squills.....	2 ounces.

Give good care, with soft, nutritious food, avoiding dry and dusty hay.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Every one knows what a cough is, yet all do not know that in many cases it is a symptom of other and more serious diseases. It may have various causes, such as dusty hay, cold water, exposure to cold, farcy, glanders, heaves, laryngitis, disease of the lungs, etc., but chronic cough is a thickening of the mucous membrane, which covers the larynx, accompanied by a morbid sensitiveness to any disturbing influence.

Treatment:—Give the following once daily, in tea-spoonful doses, letting it run over the roots of the tongue:

Fl. ext. lobelia.....	2 ounces.
Fl. ext. gelsemium.....	30 drops.
Fl. ext. squills.....	10 ounces.

Mix. If the glands are swollen, blister severely; if required, open largely and let it discharge freely. Keep good lime-water

for his drink. If he does not improve satisfactorily, give one-third of the following mass for three mornings, then return to the first again:

Common tar..... 2 ounces.

Calomel..... 15 grains.

Linseed meal to make a mass.

Mix, and divide into three pills, and give good care.

SORE THROAT.

This should be watched with care as it is a grave symptom, at times, of more serious disorders.

Treatment.—In simple attacks, a warm blanket, a warm, well-ventilated stable, with good, soft food, will soon relieve. Should this not avail, give the following dose:

Pulv. aloes 1 drachm.

Essence anise..... $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Water..... 1 pint.

Mix and give, and prepare the following gargle:

Chlorate potassa..... 1 ounce.

Water..... 2 quarts.

Mix. Hold up the head, and pour one-half pint into his mouth. Hold the head up for half-a-minute, then let the gargle run out. Repeat this five or six times a day, and apply the following blister:

Tinc. cantharides..... 1 ounce.

Camphorated oil "

Aqua ammonia..... "

Repeat the application until the effect that you wished is produced, and then give one dose daily of

White oak bark (pulv.)..... 1 grain.

Tannin..... $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Alum..... 1 drachm.

Molasses enough to make a pill.

PNEUMONIA—INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

The horse is mostly taken with a chill. The breathing is labored, pulse increased, the artery is full and with an unsteady motion, the mouth hot and slimy. The horse is dejected, with head and ears drooping and legs cold. Place your ear at his side

and you will hear a hoarse, grating sound; as he grows worse, a sharp, piping sound, and he does not lay down until a change is visible.

Treatment.—Blister over the lungs and breast with Lightning liniment, and give two drops of Fl. Ext. Digitalis every twenty minutes until the action of the heart lessens, then give in alternate doses, ten drops every twenty minutes of tincture ofaconite and tincture of belladonna, and every hour give ten drops of Veratrum Viride. Continue this treatment until you see a marked change in the horse, then give the tonic solution every hour until the animal has well recovered. Keep the horse well covered, and in twelve hours apply Lightning liniment on each side of back, or spinal column, from the withers to the loins, and bathe the lower limbs lightly. Keep all feed away from him for a few days, and when you commence giving feed, give it sparingly. Let it be bran and oats, and as he grows better, increase it carefully. Keep a close watch on your horse, and after you commence the tonic solution, should the fever raise, go to the first treatment, and watch the action of the heart, and as soon as it moderates, give the tonic; the first marked sign for good the animal will lay down. Do not disturb him, but let him rest. On no account fail to give him his medicine, and do not fail to give him the best possible care and attention.

CONGESTION ON THE ROAD,

This is caused by being over-taxed; by brutal men causing the horse to perform more labor than he has strength to do; causing the blood to rush to the brain, producing temporary insensibility, and congestion of the lungs with blood. The body feels clammy and cold, the breathing is difficult, and every vein is distended and plainly seen.

Treatment.—Bleed at once, and cover the horse with warm blankets. Bandage the legs, cover the neck, and keep him warm. Give the following every half hour:

Sulphuric ether.....	1 ounce.
Laudanum.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Tinc. aconite.....	10 drops.
Water.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Give him a good bed and have a pail of gruel handy for him.

Bathe over the lungs with Lightning liniment, and give him the best of care and prompt attention.

BRONCHITIS.

There will sometimes be a short cough, showing irritation of the air passages, redness of the membrane lining the nostrils, yet the appetite is good. Soon the cough becomes suppressed and painful, breathing quick, and easily heard, the membrane of the nose is scarlet, the mouth hot, dry, and clammy, the legs and body are of an uneven temperature.

Treatment.—Blister with the sweat liniment, around the throat, down the neck to the body, and well over the lungs, and keep the horse well blanketed. Examine the pulse, and, if there is congestion, give the following every half hour until there is a perceptible change:

Sulphuric ether.....	1 ounce.
Laudanum	1 "
Tinc. ginger	½ "
Water.....	½ pint.

If there is no marked change after the third dose, give the following:

Tinc. aconite.....	10 drops.
Fl. ext. belladonna.....	10 "

Give this every half hour till the pulse mends, then add the belladonna to the first prescription above, which ought to be resumed, if improved from the aconite. If the bowels are costive, move by injections of warm soap-suds. Give gruel and soft feed only, during the attack, and take the chill off the water he drinks. The treatment and care in this disease must be of the best. Do not bleed, and as soon as circumstances will permit, give the tonic solution in half-table-spoonful doses every hour.

PLEURISY.

This is brought on by exposure and over-driving. It is an inflammation of the fine membrane covering the lungs, and also lining the chest, and from the violence of the first appearance it has been mistaken for spasmodic colic. In colic, at first the pulse is natural; in this the pulse is strong, and the artery thin, and the pain is continuous. The lungs have a grating sound, the fore foot is almost constantly pawing, the breathing peculiar, short, jerking quick, and imperfect.

Treatment.—Take just blood enough to ease the horse, but no more. Give every fifteen minutes, twenty drops tincture of aconite in two ounces of warm water. Feel the pulse before each dose, and as soon as softened, stop and give the following:

Sulphuric ether.....	1 ounce.
Laudanum.....	1 "
Sweet spirits nitre.....	¼ "
Water.....	½ pint.

every hour for twenty-four hours, depending on the aconite to keep down the fever. Bandage the legs in the start, and apply the Lightning liniment over the lungs at the very commencement; also about the throat and wind-pipe, to the breast. Give good care.

POISONING, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

This often arises from nostrums, in condition powders, used to tone up the horse. It is sometimes maliciously used in order to win a race. Narcotics are also used for this purpose, as they deaden the sensibilities, and lessen the vigor of the horse.

Symptoms.—Loathing of food, redness of nasal membrane, belching of wind, signs of spasmodic colic, flanks tucked up, panting breath, small, quick pulse, often dysentery, straining and passing of mucus in large quantities, protruded anus with signs of inflammation, prostration, followed by convulsions and death.

Treatment.—If from condition powders, give tinc. cinchona one pint, water two quarts. If from acids, give a drench of lime-water and weak lye, and give immediately one quart of raw linseed oil. If much pain exists, give two ounces of ether and two ounces of laudanum. If from narcotics, a solution of tonic acid in starch water, followed by stimulants, such as sulphate of ether, two ounces; carbonate of ammonia, four drachms. If from alkalies, give vinegar, three pints; water, three pints, and follow with one quart of oil. Keep up the strength by giving ether and laudanum. As in all other cases, use your best judgment, and give the best possible attention.

CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

There are many symptoms of this disease, but the most prominent one is the peculiar and morbid appetite, which causes the horse to gnaw old bricks, eat mortar, or destroy the wood-

work of the stall. There is also a dry cough, breath catching, mouth cold, eyes sunken, hair stares and is dry and ragged, body emaciated, anus lax and prominent.

Treatment.—Resort to tonics, and remedies to remove the cause. First give:

Fowler's solution of arsenic.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	ounce.
Tinc. ipecacuanha.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Muriated tinc. of iron.....	I	"
Laudanum.....	I	"

morning and evening, and give the following three times daily :

Quinine.....	I	scruple.
Powd. anise seed.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	ounce.
Sulphate of iron.....	2	scruples.
Bicarbonate of iron.....	2	"
Baking soda.....	I	table-spoonful.

Give in soft feed, well mixed. The best of care must be taken in regard to food and grooming.

CRIBBING.

This is a habit formed by practice, and caused by a disordered stomach, and indigestion. These are caused principally from improper care, or, in other terms, neglect.

Treatment.—Place a piece of rock salt where the horse can have free access to it. Give frequently some wood ashes and a tea-spoonful of baking powder and a table-spoonful of Pulv. alum. If the above does not prevent it, then treat for indigestion as in chronic inflammation of the stomach. Mechanical means are sometimes used to relieve, not to cure. In the stable, buckle a strap tightly around the neck, place a sheep skin, or buffalo skin, with the wool or hair on the outside, around the manger where he might place his teeth, saw between the teeth, soap the manger, rub tallow on the outside of the front upper teeth, under the upper lip, and this will stop him for the time, and serves only as a help on a trade. The proper time is to give the right care, while the horse is young. To keep him from the habit is the best cure.

BOTS.

Much has been said about bots, and proofs offered that it has caused the death of many valuable horses. By undertaking to kill the bots they kill the horse. Investigation has never found a

case where a bot has bored or eaten his way through the stomach of a horse, yet they are often found there, but when the stomach has been examined it is always found in a state of decay, by inflammation, and is full of holes. Sometimes they are driven by inflammation to close a passage. In this case, could the bot be tempted to loosen his hold by some sweet fluid, followed by a quart of oil, or a dose of aloes, they would be carried away. In the latter part of the summer and early autumn, there are no bots in the horse's stomach, yet at that time just as many horses are treated by many men for bots. Think that a bot will, for several minutes, live in turpentine, kerosene oil, carbolic acid, etc., and then conceive the idea of curing the bots, and save the horse. They may get so numerous as to rob the horse of his proper nutriment, but rely upon it, that when the horse shows what some call bot-signs, there is something else the matter. Reflect and reason on this matter, and act accordingly.

THUMPS.

This is produced by over-work; sometimes entered in a race, or at any work, when the horse is not able to perform the labor required, causing spasm of the diaphragm, commonly called Thumps, which is known from a noise from the body that can be plainly heard, and the motion felt, in front of the flank, and requires prompt attention.

Treatment.—Stop the horse at once, and blanket loosely. Give him a little water, well salted, and give the following every fifteen minutes for one hour, after which give three or four doses an hour apart, then lengthen out the time between doses, until it need not be given, as the horse has recovered:

Sulphuric ether	2 ounces.
Spts. camphor.....	½ ounce.
Tinc. opium.....	I "
Tinc. gentian.....	I "
Cold water	1 pint.

Give the above quietly, or you will lose its benefit, and from the beginning, sponge with cold water, the mouth, nose and eyes. Have the legs well bandaged, and the feet kept wet with swabs, and well covered with hood and blanket. Keep the animal quiet until the danger is past, keeping a pail of good gruel where he can use it at will.

SPASMODIC COLIC.

This disease is an inflammatory spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of the intestines. It has various causes, such as severe driving, irregular and overfeeding. It always commences suddenly. The horse shows signs of violent pain, and in a few moments is better; but the longer the worse. He will paw with his fore feet, and raise the hind ones as high as he can, then he raises all his feet, and falls suddenly, getting worse very fast. He will roll, and, if possible, will lie upon his back, at times he will sit upon his haunches.

Treatment.—Lose no time, and give the following, and repeat every twenty or thirty minutes until relieved:

Sulphuric ether.....	2 ounces.
Laudanum.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Tinc. prickley ash berries.....	1 ounce.
Water.....	1 pint,

Use injections to evacuate the bowels. Use water and soap, adding one ounce of turpentine to a pail of soap and water. If severe, apply a liquid blister over the sides and bottom of the abdomen, and cover with a blanket. Watch that you do not blister too deep. Watch also that inflammation does not set in. Let the feed be light mashes until the horse has recovered. Remember, do not bleed or physic.

FLATULENT, OR WIND COLIC.

This is common among horses, and from various causes; imprudent feeding, both as to quantity and quality, and irregular feeding and watering, producing acute indigestion, causing the formation of gas in the stomach. There will be uneasiness, hanging of the head, body enlarges, paws leisurely; he seems stupid, has a dull pulse, will lay down and roll, shows some signs of delirium, and the muscles of the lips twitch uneasily.

Treatment.—Give immediately the following dose, and if not better in thirty minutes, repeat:

Sulphuric ether.....	2 ounces.
Laudanum.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Chlorate potash.....	1 ounce.
Tinc. ginger.....	1 "
Carbonate ammonia	1 drachm
Spirits camphor.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Use the syringe with soap and water, and if a severe case, inject near the jugular vein, from three to five grains of morphine, with hypodermic syringe. As a last resort the Trochar may be used to let the gas escape. Proper care will save the horse, unless the bowels have telescoped. Feed with soft food till fully recovered.

INFLAMMATION OF THE INTESTINES.

The first sign the horse will give, is that the nose and upper lip will be turned up forcibly. He will roll, plunge and kick; the breathing is done by the expansion of the ribs, as the movement of the diaphragm causes intense pain; the breathing is short and quick, the pulse increases, and a pressure upon the abdomen, causes violent pain, while in colic, it seems to give relief. To be positive, roll up your sleeve, grease the arm, and insert into the anus, removing all the foeces. If dry and hard, and you find a high degree of heat, you then are certain.

Treatment.—Give at once the following dose:

Tinc. aconite.....	20 drops.
Sulphuric ether.....	2 ounces,
Laudanum	3 "
Fl. ext. belladonna	1 drachm.

Give every fifteen minutes till the pain and fever abates. When the pulse becomes more natural, leave out the aconite, and as the pain lessens, leave out the belladonna, and lengthen the time between the doses, lessening them as may seem to be required. Use a sweat blister on the abdomen from the beginning. Watch closely, and when the disease is checked, give calomel one-half drachm, opium one drachm, every two hours. Hay tea, or flour gruel must be his diet, working back gradually to his accustomed feed.

ACUTE DYSENTERY.

The first sign is spasmodic pain, followed by violent dysentery; the discharges become mere discolored water, with offensive smell; great thirst, the pulse soon becomes thick and feeble, the position of the horse with all his actions, will denote abdominal pain, sweating in different places.

Treatment.—Give every fifteen minutes during the acute stage:

Sulphuric ether.....	1 ounce.
Laudanum.....	3 ounces.

Tinc. kina	1 ounce.
Powd. chalk.....	1 "
Tinc. catechu	1 "

Inject by syringe, every twenty minutes, with starch water one quart and one ounce of laudanum. A strict watch must be kept on the horse, and the doses given according to the action of the bowels, diminishing as the horse improves, feeding nothing of a laxative nature, and paying strict attention to his food. Colts are treated in the same manner, only doses should be given in proportion to age, and care taken not to check the discharge too suddenly. The following is a good remedy for colts:

Inner bark of white oak.....	1 handful.
Boiling water	1 quarts.
Alum polo	2 ounces.
Laudanum	1 ounce.
Dose, one-half tea-cupful, morning and night.	

DROPSY OF THE ABDOMEN.

In this ailment the pulse is hard and small, and beats about sixty times per minute. The head droops, food is not eaten, the nasal membrane is pale, and the mouth dry. Pressure upon the abdomen brings a grunt, and turning in the stall gives him pain, as he demonstrates by his utterance. By placing your ear to his side, and having him slapped on the opposite side, you can detect the presence of water. At that time he will lay down and remain in one position for some time. His thirst increases, the belly is baggy, the bowels are constipated, and the horse is hide-bound.

Treatment.—Give the following morning and night :

Strychnine.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Iodide of iron.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Ext. belladonna.....	1 scruple.
Ext. gentian and powd. quassia sufficient to make a pill mass.	

Increase the strychnine every two days until one grain is given, and the iodide of iron till one and a half drachms are given. Use a strong blister in small places on the places where the water is collected, and occasionally apply sweet oil on the blister to keep it discharging. When healed, blister again. Give in small quantities good nutritious food. Giving good care, and use patience, as this disease is always tedious.

ABDOMINAL INJURIES.

They are as follows: Ruptured diaphragm, stomach, spleen, and intestines; also strangulation and intro-susception of the intestines. In ruptures, the horse may sit upon his haunches, or rest on his knees, with haunches elevated, or show signs of a bad case of colic, and no treatment will save the horse. He dies in strangulation, or intro-susception. The only chance is to chloroform until the horse is insensible, which will give the parts a chance to relax, and if they do, relief will follow. Internal treatment will avail nothing until relaxation is produced.

WORMS.

Various worms trouble the horse.

Remedies: For tape worm, turpentine; for a foal, two table-spoonfuls; for a three-months' old, one table-spoonful; for a six months' old, two table-spoonfuls; for a yearling, three table-spoonfuls. Increase two spoonfuls for every year until you reach four years' old. Beat the yolk of two eggs with the turpentine and put in one-half pint of water, and in two hours give from one-quarter to a pint of oil.

For long worms give:

Aloes.....	1 drachm.
Calomel,.....	60 grains.
Tartar emetic ,.....	30 "

in a pint of warm water, and that will fetch them away.

For thread or pin worms: Take one quart of water, and as much salt as will dissolve in the water. Inject with a syringe, every three or four days, for two weeks, and it will destroy them.

Worms often cause irritation of the anus, for which use:

Glycerine	½ ounce.
Spermaceti	1 "

Melt the latter and mix with the glycerine and add thereto:

Mercurial ointment.....	3 drachms.
Pulv. camphor	3 "

and anoint around and inside the anus, night and morning. It will be necessary to feed some of the tonic powders to restore the horse to his original condition.

BONE SPAVIN.

There are few people that have a correct knowledge of bone spavin, and you will hardly find a man who owns, or handles

horses, but what has a positive cure, and although much has been written on the subject by the so-called veterinary surgeons yet you find that the remedies prescribed are only materials that will create more inflammation, and produce ossification sooner and to a greater extent than it would have done had it been left alone. While the old theory is still retained to the present day—that firing or actual cautery is the method to perfect a cure—humbug receipts have been sold to the people of this country that have failed to benefit any one, but injured the horse, and caused the individual to waste some money without having any guarantee whatever. The venders are unable to tell you what effect their medicine will have upon a spavin, or any like growth. Experience has never taught them, and they cannot tell you. Surgery fails, as the construction of the point is too finely constructed for man to use instruments on and leave it perfect, consequently chemicals must be used to remove the superfluous material, and, heal the fracture, and then the horse is all right.

You now ask, Is there such a compound? There is; and with thirty-six years of practical experience, not a single instance has failed to perfect a cure; neither will it fail so long as the directions are strictly adhered to, and where they have not been maltreated. This remedy is known only to myself, and brought to perfection by myself, by experimenting, and is now manufactured and sold by myself, and I give a warrant with the medicine, as follows:

That upon the deposit of five dollars in _____ bank, or with some responsible person, I, the undersigned, agree to furnish medicine to cure spavin, ringbone, curb, splint, or any callous growth, or wasting of muscles, upon the following conditions; Provided, That the directions are strictly followed, and that the disease has not been heretofore treated with other so-called remedies, that had a tendency to produce ossification, that after the complinace of the above cnditions, if no cure is perfected, the money is to be returned to the party that made the deposit.

Both parties to sign the contract with the time set for payment.

I will here state that I will give you a receipt, that was a humbug, to me, at a cost of \$300, with a verbal warrant, that

was worse than nothing to me, and to many others. I could give you many other receipts, but they would benefit no one, and should anyone try them they would only be injured thereby. And while I have been offered, by veterinary surgeons and others, large prices for my remedy, and refused them, (deeming it my privilege to retain my discovery for my own benefit, and that of my family,) I offer it to the general public in the foregoing manner, thus giving anyone the opportunity of testing it before paying for the medicine. While the medicine used in the compound is costly, and requires so small an amount to perfect a cure, some think the price enormous, but every one using the compound will receive full value.

The following is the \$300 Spavin Cure: Take—

Venice turpentine.....	2 ounces.
Cantharides	2 "
Gum eupharbium.....	1 ounce.
Aqua ammonia.....	1 "
Red precipitate.....	½ "
Corrosive sublimate.....	¼ "
Lard.....	1½ pounds.

Simmer slowly over a fire. After you have pulverized all and mixed with the lard (do not scorch it when all is dissolved) pour off free from sediment.

Directions.—Shave off the hair and rub in the ointment well once in forty-eight hours for three applications. My experience is that you will have an ossified lump, and the hair deadened, and your horse not bettered, but otherwise.

OCCULT SPAVIN.

This is a disease that is hard to locate, as it is deep-seated, and is generally found near the center of the hock joint, and in moving the horse, he will step only on the toe, more so than in bone spavin.

Treatment.—Use Ryman's Sure Spavin Cure, according to the directions given.

BOG SPAVIN.

All horsemen know this disease. It is situated upon the upper, forward, and inner part of the hock; it resembles wind-galls, but may terminate in a bony deposit.

Treatment.—Apply Ryman's Sure Spavin Cure, according

to directions, after which use a compress with the following:

Tinc. iodine	i ounce.
Tinc. opium	i "
Fl. ext. belladonna.....	i "

Apply every night and cover with a perforated compress, until you have perfected a cure. Have patience in the treatment as it requires time. As in all other like diseases, the animal should have good tonic treatment internally. By a careful operation it can be reduced with a hypodermic syringe, withdrawing the excess of fluid.

SPLINTS.

These are bony tumors, not unlike spavins, except in location. They are generally in the inside of the leg, or outside of the hind leg. When near the knee or hock joint, they cause much lameness.

Treatment.—Follow directions strictly and use Ryman's Sure Spavin Cure.

RINGBONE.

This, with spavin, splint, and curb, are all of the same nature. The locations, of course, are different, as all horse-owners know, and therefore we think it useless to give causes and symptoms.

Treatment.—Use Ryman's Sure Spavin Cure according to directions.

WIND-GALLS.

These, all horsemen know, and should be removed, as they may finally affect the tendons.

Treatment.—Use Ryman's Sure Spavin Cure as directed. In connection use the lotion given in bog spavin, but use no compress.

THOROUGHPIN.

This is an enlargement which occurs at the upper and back part of the hock, beneath the great tendon. Generally both sides are enlarged, sometimes only one side, and if it is left alone it will be accompanied with a bog spavin. This requires the same treatment as bog spavin.

WASTING OF THE MUSCLES, OR SWEENEY.

This is also known by all, and has nearly as many remedies.

The causes of production are various, but withal it requires treatment.

Treatment.—Apply Ryman's Sure Spavin Cure as directed.

SPRAINS OF THE TENDONS.

The horse is liable to have the sinews, or tendons, of the fore or hind legs sprained from severe exertion of whatever kind, and requires the same treatment. Therefore use Ryman's Sure Spavin Cure as directed.

CURB.

This is an enlargement on the rear part of the hock caused by an injury to the tendon of that part.

Treatment.—Apply Ryman's Sure Spavin Cure as directed.

RHEUMATISM.

This ailment, or disease, is believed to arise from the condition of the blood. I feel assured that every disease that affects the body has its rise from deranged part or parts of the organism of the horse, and must make its appearance in some form. Rheumatism is accompanied with fever, stiffness and lameness, inflammation, and the pains are of a wandering character, being now in one joint, or limb, then in another; generally in the limb opposite. This is in the acute form. In the chronic form, the above symptoms are apparent, but modified, and there is less fever at times.

Treatment.—If there is excessive lameness, the horse should be palced in a sling, in a box stall, and raised enough to tkae the weight off the limbs. Apply the sweat blister to the affected limbs, blanket and hood warm, rub the limbs well, and give the following in bran mash:

Acetate pottassa.....	2 ounces.
Powd. colchicum.....	2 "
Iodide potassium.....	1 ounce.
Cayenne	1/4 "
Ground flaxseed	1 pound.

Dose, table-spoonful morning and night. Let the general feed be scalded oats, and when the limbs are blistered, coat with sweet oil. Bandage, and give extra care.

CAPPED KNEE.

Is of the same character, and requires the same treatment as bog spavin, except the use of the compress. If possible, draw

off the fluid with a hypodermic syringe, then give the following treatment: Apply Ryman's Sure Spavin Cure as directed, and use the same lotion, and in the same way, as in bog spavin.

CAPPED HOCK.

Is generally the result of some injury, as in other like diseases having its cause. In this case it is mostly found on vicious horses that will kick at every slight inducement. The result is that they hit anything near them, and bruise the cap of the hock, causing a bruise and swelling, and creates lameness.

Treatment.—Apply Ryman's Sure Spavin Cure as directed, and afterwards treat with sweet oil until healed.

CAPPED ELBOW, OR SHOE BOIL.

This disease is on the elbow, and is caused by the shoe. When the horse is laying down the shoe of the fore foot rests upon the elbow of the same leg. To prevent this disease, put a leather boot on the leg or foot that he places to cause this injury; but if the disease is there give the following treatment: Apply Ryman's Sure Spavin Cure as directed, after which use the same lotion as in bog spavin. If it has broken, syringe the boil out three or four times a day with the following:

Carbolic acid.....	1 ounce.
Tinc. opium.....	3 ounces.
Sulphate of zinc.....	1 drachm.
Soft water.....	1 quart,

and apply on the enlarged part, not in the sore, Ryman's Sure Spavin Cure as directed, to remove the enlargement or callous, then heal with a good healing ointment.

SWELLED LEG.

This arises from various causes. The object is to cure them.

Treatment.—Give the Cleansing Condition Powders as directed, and apply the Deep Worker Liniment, followed with sweet oil. Feed properly, give good care, and should there be any callous, apply Ryman's Sure Spavin Cure.

KNEE SPRUNG.

This disease is occasioned from contraction of the tendons, and the only remedy is to trim the hoof in proper shape, to stand

the horse's limb in an erect position, and use a strengthening lotion on the tendons as follows:

Tinc. opium.....	1 ounce.
Oil of cedar.....	1 "
Sweet oil.....	1 "
Tinc. arnica.....	3 ounces

Apply every night, and rub well. If necessary, have the heels of the shoe raised so as to put him in the right position to save the tendons. Always use the best of judgment.

KNUCKLING, OR COCKED ANKLES.

The primary cause of this ailment is weakness of the joints, and is brought to appearance by heavy pulling and fast driving.

Treatment.—Apply Ryman's Sure Spavin Cure as directed, and afterwards apply twice daily the following:

Tinc. kina.....	1 ounce.
Laudanum	1 "
Tinc. arnica.....	2 ounces.
Tonic acid.....	1 drachm.

Give rest, and good, nutritious feed, all through the treatment.

FOUNDER.

This disease is often confined to the fore feet, and often all the parts are affected by it. We deem it unnecessary to go into a lengthy detail on this subject, as all men who own and handle horses, are acquainted, more or less, with the general causes, but will give you our manner of treatment:

As soon as you discover the disease, bleed a few drops from the fetlock wart, and bandage every affected leg with bran, or any-thing that will retain moisture. Keep them well wet with warm water, and give the following:

Alum.....	4 ounces.
Common salt	4 "
Barbados aloes	4 drachms.

And give ten drops of aconite every twenty minutes until he sweats. Cover him warm, and change the poultices twice every day. Keep him a good bed to stand on, and as he improves, give in his drink one-fourth ounce of oil of sassafras three times a day. Let his feed be bran mash and dry hay. When you have him shod, let the web of the shoes be wide, but do not let the shoe

touch the sole of the foot. Let him rest only on the outer part of the foot; that is, the outer rim, but not on the quarters, and use him carefully.

CONTRACTED FEET.

This is always in the fore feet, and is sometimes caused by standing in the stable too long without service, or by over-driving the horse, and then left standing too long housed without exercise, improper shoeing, opening and paring down the heel, and having too much pressure on the heel. All of these have a tendency to produce contraction of the foot.

Treatment.—Apply lightly, around the upper part of the hoof, in the hair, the Lightning liniment, and when it has produced sufficient irritation, apply the hoof liniment. On the same place, clean out the bottom of the foot and anoint the heel and bottom well every night, and when you have your horse shod, do not allow the shoe to rest on the quarters or back part of the foot, but only on the outer part anywhere. Never allow it to touch the sole. You will want to blister lightly every two weeks, giving the horse the best of care, as well as the feet, and you will succeed in restoring them.

QUITTOR.

This arises from wounds in the coronet of the hoof. Matter collects that cannot escape, and a pipe is formed, or perhaps more, similar to fistula.

Treatment.—Always examine a wound of this kind carefully. Probe it carefully, and fill the cavity with corrosive sublimate Pulv. one drachm, wheat-flour three drachms. Syringe twice daily, and when the pipe is destroyed, use healing ointment.

CORNS.

Remedy.—Have them pared down properly, and touch them lightly with muriatic acid. Clean them often and bathe with one scruple of chloride of zinc, and one pint of water. In shoeing, never allow the shoe to rest on the corn.

THRUSH.

This is a foul discharge from the cleft of the foot. The smell is offensive, the frog diminishes, and the principal cause is filthy stables.

Treatment.—Cleanse the feet thoroughly with soap and water, then wash with this solution:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Chloride of zinc..... | 2 scruples. |
| Water..... | 1 pint. |

Remove all the ragged parts of the frog, and pare down the dry parts of the sole. Bathe with the above daily.

CANKER

Is of like character, but more aggravated. The discharge is greater and the smell more offensive. The causes are the same, but it must be treated differently.

Treatment.—Pare off all particles that interfere with the canker sore. Pulverize and sprinkle these powders all over the affected parts once a day:

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Sulphate of zinc..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce. |
| Sugar of lead..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ " |
| Per sulphate of iron..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ " |
| Blue vitriol | $\frac{1}{4}$ " |

Mix well. If applied in the morning, when well cleansed, in the evening wash well, and bathe with the following solution: Chloride of zinc one ounce; water one pint, and every other day after washing, apply the healing ointment, and so proceed until you have all the canker removed, then use the Healing ointment, preserving cleanliness throughout the entire treatment.

TREAD, OR OVERREACH.

This is caused by stepping upon one foot with another.

Treatment.—The wound should be cleansed immediately, and this lotion applied three times daily, cleansing each time:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Chloride of zinc | 8 grains. |
| Water | 8 ounces, |

and when there is no more discharge, use a healing ointment, or a healing liniment.

OSSIFICATION OF SIDE BONES.

These are found immediately above the hoof and near the quarters. In a natural state they are pliable; when ossified they are hard.

Treatment.—Apply Ryman's Sure Spavin Cure as in spavin,

or other callous growth, and when shod, as at all other times, do not allow the shoe to rest on the quarter.

INFLUENZA—CALLED PINKEYE AND EPIZOOTIC.

The horse suddenly droops his head, ears and lips, and partially closes his eyes, stands peculiar and remains in one position, with back arched, coughs dry and husky, breathing hastily; the pulse is rapid, and the urine scanty. The membranes of the nose and eyes are reddened. If your ear is placed to the wind-pipe you can hear a loud blowing murmur. There is a watery discharge from the nose and eyes, and the throat is sore.

Treatment.—Blister around the throat, down the wind-pipe to the breast, and over the lungs. Blanket warm and give aconite in ten-drop doses every hour until the fever abates, then lengthen the time between doses. Remove the costiveness by injections, adding two drachms of aloes. Watch the fever closely, and as soon as it subsides, give the tonic solution every two hours. Keep the legs well rubbed and stimulated. If extreme prostration should set in, give the following every two hours :

Aromatic spts. of ammonia	1 ounce.
Carbonate of ammonia.....	1 drachm.
Tinc. gentian.....	2 ounces,

until a benefit is seen. Keep a careful watch, for as much depends on the warmth and care as on the medicine.

DISTEMPER

is indisposition. The neck gets stiff, and an enlargement appears. The throat is sore, and the breathing hard.

Treatment.—Blister around the throat and wind-pipe with the Lightning liniment. Blanket warm, and as soon as a tumor gathers, open freely to let the matter escape. Give in bran mash :

Ground flaxseed.....	1 pound.
Nitre (dry).....	½ "
Gentian	2 ounces.
Ginger	3 "
Mustard	2 "

Keep the throat well attended to, as that is the particular part. If breathing is difficult, use the nose-bag, and steam the nose with four quarts of bran, one handful of hops and one tea-

spoonful of etherial tinc. of phosphorus; on this pour boiling water covering the head to hold the steam. Be sure and use care.

FARCY.

This is said to be the advance agent of glanders, which we do not believe. Yet we do believe that if left to run, it would finally end in glanders, which have always been incurable, but we have cured numbers of cases of farcy. Farcy has always been located on what are called farcy-cords, on the inside of the legs. This is, however, a mistake, as we have seen it on various portions of the body—not always in groups, or bunches—but a mark here and there, and emitting the same manner of pus. The treatment must be thorough, and must tend to purify in every sense. The internal and external compounds are given in the list of formulas, consisting of liniments for external applications, and powders Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for internal doses. The food and care must be of the best.

GLANDERS.

This is one of the most dangerous, dreadful, and loathsome diseases that man can be innoculated with, and it is also dangerous to animals. As it is known to be incurable it is only necessary to give the general symptoms, and their speedy cure. And for that cure we give: first, a ball of lead forced through the brain.

Symptoms.—The lymphatic glands become inflamed and enlarged; they sometimes burst and emit a thin, bloody purulent discharge, which is poisonous. The nostrils are swollen some and it is most generally the left nostril. The gland called submaxillary are swollen and are attached to the jaw-bone. They may appear, and disappear very suddenly. Then there will be a discharge from the nose. The lining membrane will become leaden or copper colored, and there will be ulcers in the nostril, and the discharge will sink to the bottom of the pail or trough where he is watered. The above is sufficient to the wise. Hard as it is to kill a horse in all such cases, as there is money invested in the animal, yet it is a saving. It may save others of your own animals, those of your neighbors, and, perhaps, your own life.

HEAVES: BROKEN WIND.

Heaves in horses, resembles asthma in man, and is caused

by feeding dusty hay, and particularly clover hay that is dusty, oats, dry bran, and any bulky feed that has not sufficient nutrient. There is a double motion of the flanks, and generally there is a short, dry, weak, low-sounding cough, a wheezing in the throat, and difficult breathing. These occur in paroxysms and are due to violent exercise, breathing cold air, and drinking cold water.

Treatment.—Give lime-water in drink, and give the following night and morning :

Arsenic.....	4 grains.
Baking soda	1 drachm.
Jamaica ginger.....	1 "

Mix and give in soft feed, and give each morning in drink one-quarter ounce of sulphuric ether. This will give temporary relief. To cure effectually, trade them for sound horses.

BIG HEAD.

This shows itself, by an enlargement, or long tumor, on the face, between the nostril and the eye.

Treatment.—Apply Ryman's Sure Spavin Cure as directed, in all such diseases, and give the following night and morning, in a mash :

Phosphate of lime.....	6 ounces.
Ginger	2 "
Peruvian bark.....	4 "
Chlorate potash	1 ounce.

in table-spoonful doses, and at noon give in a mash, one drachm of iodide of potassium. If a tumor presents itself, make an incision and remove it with a knife. Treat the wound with

Chloride of zinc.....	1 drachm.
Solution of carbolic acid	1 "
Water	1 quart.

Syringe the cavity twice daily.

BIG JAW.

This disease requires the same treatment in every respect, as it is the same as big head. The location only is different, as the latter is on the lower jaw.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

This disease is often caused by harsh diuretics, which are

too stimulating to the kidneys, such as sweet spirits of nitre, given in too large doses, or too frequent. It is always detrimental, if not dangerous. The pulse is quickened and hard, the breathing is short and painful. The horse looks frequently towards the seat of pain, the hind legs are straddling, and the horse is tender to the touch when the hand is placed on or over the kidneys. If doubts arise as to the location, grease the arm, and insert into the anus slowly. Just forward of the hips press gently upward. Make note of the heat on either side. Do not press hard, as it is very tender.

Treatment.—Apply the Lightning liniment over the kidneys lightly, and cover that part well. Take one quart of warm linseed tea and two ounces of laudanum and give by injection every hour until relief is obtained. Then, to move the bowels, give internally, one drachm of Fl. ext. of belladonna and fifteen or twenty drops of croton oil in one pint of linseed tea, and every hour place one scruple of calomel and one drachm of opium on the horse's tongue during the acute stage; when better, give one-half drachm of ext. belladonna and two drachms of opium. If the pulse is hard and quick, give ten drops of aconite, one-half ounce of laudanum, and one pint of water. Care and judgment must be used. Examine the horse frequently and feed accordingly.

BLOODY URINE.

When there is a profusion of blood the horse will roach his back, the flanks tuck up, and the legs widely separate. Give gently:

Acetate of lead	1 drachm.
Alum	2 tea-spoonfuls.
Laudanum.....	1 ounce.

Repeat every fifteen minutes, and if there is no abatement after four doses are given, add to the above one ounce of white oak bark in one pint of boiling water. Let this cool, and as soon as you discover that the horse gets better, withdraw the medicines gradually.

PROFUSE URINATING.

This generally arises from change of water or food, the closing of the pores of the skin, or he may have been given a heavy

diuretic, such as turpentine, or sweet spirits of nitre. The thirst is intense, and the flesh and strength waste rapidly.

Treatment.—Keep a pail of flaxseed tea for his drink, and for his feed bran mash and scalded oats. Besides this, give every day:

Phosphoric acid.....	1 ounce.
Tinc. of iron.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Water.....	1 pint.

Use care and judgment as to the increase or decrease of the medicine.

SPASM OF URETHRA.

This is a spasmotic contraction of the muscle that controls the passage of the urine. The gait will be wide and straddling. There will be no discharge of urine, and while the pain is great it is often mistaken for colic.

Treatment.—Give:

Sulphuric ether.....	4 ounces.
Laudanum.....	4 "
Water.....	1 quart.

at one dose, and inject the same amount of ether and laudanum, in three pints of water, into the rectum and retain the same ten minutes by holding the hand over the anus. Repeat this injection every fifteen minutes until the spasm is relieved and the urine flows. The bladder can be relieved by a catheter.

POLL EVIL.

This is known by everyone. Our treatment is different from all others, and we never fail.

Treatment.—If not open, blister to bring it to a head. Open, cleanse the pipe by the use of a syringe, and apply the following once daily, cleansing every time before applying, until the pipe is killed and removed, and heal with ointment or Ryman's Healing Liniment:

Caustic potash.....	1 ounce.
Soft water.....	2 ounces.

Let the caustic dissolve in the water, and then add flour sufficient to form a paste, and force this paste to the bottom of the pipe as directed above.

FISTULOUS WITHERS.

This is the same as pole evil, only that it is located on the withers, while fistula may be located on various parts of the

horse. It requires the same treatment as pole evil, to which you will refer for treatment.

BROKEN KNEES.

Wash with milk-warm water, and sponge, placing the sponge above the wound and letting the water run down over it, or use a syringe, with light force, to cleanse the wound, but do not rub over the wound. If necessary, open below the wound to permit a discharge of the matter. Place a sponge above the wound, and keep it wet with the following lotion:

Tinc. of arnica.....	4 ounces.
Laudanum	2 "
Water	2 quarts.

Tie the horse's head up so that he cannot lie down, and in three or four days, if all goes well, apply the following:

Chloride of zinc..... 2 scruples.
Water 1 quart,
keeping the part wet constantly, and when healing commences, use Ryman's Healing Liniment, or the Healing Ointment. Give proper care in all such cases.

OPEN CAVITIES OR JOINTS.

There are several kinds of these cavities, which may be ruptured, and allow the escape of the synovia, or joint-oil. They are small bladders lying between the tendons to facilitate their motion over each other. Capped hock is one enlarged. If one of these become ruptured there will be a discharge of transparent fluid like the white of an egg. These bladders, when injured, discharge more than does the joint when injured. They must be treated the same as broken knees, as follows :

Tinc. arnica 4 ounces.
Laudanum 4 "
Water 2 quarts,
keeping the joint wet day and night for three days. If excited, give :

Sulphuric ether 1 ounce.
Laudanum 1 "
Water $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Put the horse in a sling, and after he improves use :
Chloride of zinc..... 1 scruple.
Water 1 pint.

Apply with a camel's-hair brush, and heal with Ryman's Healing Liniment.

WOUNDS IN COMMON.

All wounds are treated in the same manner. If necessary, stitch them, and after they have been cleansed thoroughly, apply the following lotion:

Sugar of lead.....	1 ounce.
Sulphate of zinc	" "
Alcohol8 "
Tinc. of arnica.....	2 ounces.
Water	1 quart.

Heal with Ryman's Healing Liniment.

BITE OF A MAD DOG.

The disease which follows the bite of a mad dog is terrible, and is most fatal in its effects, and is said to be curable if taken in time. Having had no experience with it myself, I will not gainsay it. Professor Smith, of Baltimore, says that after fifty years of trial, he has never known this one to fail:

As soon as possible after the horse has been bitten take a stick of caustic, sharpen to a point, and hold in each wound for half a minute, thoroughly cauterizing the wound. Poultice the wound for a day or two, then apply several times daily, until the wound is healed, the following salve:

Carbolic acid.....	10 grains.
Fresh lard.....	2 table-spoonfuls.

We would also recommend giving the following three times daily: one ounce of aromatic ammonia in one-half pint of water.

MANGE.

This is the common itch, and is mostly found among horses that have been poorly fed and groomed. It is very contagious, and spreads by contact. It is a minute insect, and resembles the parasite which troubles the human family. To test the disease scratch some of the scurf from among the hair, place it on white paper, then place in the warm sun at noon. If mange is present, shining points will be seen moving about in all directions.

Treatment.—First wash with soap and warm water, (this work must be thoroughly done,) then apply this lotion:

Carbolic acid crystals.....	2 drachms.
Common glycerine.....	6 ounces.
Water.....	1 quart.

Mix, and apply to all the affected parts, (which will very likely be every part of the body,) two hours after he has been washed. The next day wash again thoroughly with strong soap-suds, and in two hours apply the lotion again. In two days wash again, and apply the lotion as before, and when you find out that your horse has mange give the following:

Sulphur	1 pound.
Nitre (dry).....	1/4 "
Gentian	2 ounces.
Ginger	2 "
Blood-root.....	2 "
Ground flaxseed.....	1 pound.

Mix and give a table-spoonful every morning and night.

PRURIGO.

This produces itching similar to mange. The horse will leave his feed to scratch his neck, wearing off his mane. The skin never shows patches. The disease is an irritable condition of the skin, a feverish condition of the body, and affects highly-fed horses.

Treatment.—Bathe twice a day, until the trouble ceases, with the following:

Carbolic acid	1 drachm.
Glycerine.....	4 ounces.
Water.....	1 pint.

Mix, and apply to the parts affected, and give the following solution, in half-pint doses, once a day for a week:

Fowler's solution of arsenic.....	1 ounce.
Tinc. muriate of iron	1 1/2 ounces.
Water	1 quart,

and feed mashes and soft feed for a week.

RING-WORM.

This ailment sometimes proves troublesome, the hair falls off in patches, leaving a scurfy skin, and a thick, scaly margin, or ring, around the spot. Treatment:

Iodide of lead.....	2 drachms.
Fresh lard	2 ounces.

Mix well, and apply twice a day, washing well with soap and

water each time. Give internally, the arsenical drink, as in prurigo. If there has been ulceration use:

Chloride of zinc..... 2 scruples.

Water 1 quart.

Mix well, and apply six times a day to the ulcerated parts.

SURFEIT.

This ailment is more annoying than dangerous. It consists of eruptions, or a rash of round, blunt spots, which disappear in a short time.

Treatment.—Cooling, and soft food is necessary, and mashes sufficient to keep the bowels open, and the following should be given once a day:

Fowler's solution of arsenic..... 1 ounce.

Muriate tinc. of iron..... 1½ ounces.

Water 1 quart.

Dose: one pint. As in the other cases use your judgment. If the legs swell apply sweat blister and bandage. Blanket well, but have the stable ventilated, and let the food and also the care be good.

GREASE, OR SCRATCHES.

This arises from neglect of the stable, improper grooming, and impurities of the blood.

Treatment.—First give the cleansing powders, three times daily, in table-spoonful doses in mashes. Cleanse the legs well with soap and water, and apply this lotion:

Chloride of zinc 1 ounce.

Creosote 4 ounces.

Strong solution of white oak bark 1 gallon.

Wet the surface of the affected parts frequently and give the arsenic solution as in surfeit. All care must be taken, as in other diseases.

HIDE-BOUND.

This is the result of neglect and exposure, as well as poor feed.

Treatment.—First give good care and good feed, with the cleansing powders, and one pint daily of the arsenic solution, as in other like diseases.

LICE.

These are troublesome, and drive horses frantic, and are generally furnished from hen houses.

Treatment.—Let the horse have one ounce of sulphur every day, and apply where the lice are:

Carbolic acid crystals.....1 drachm.

Fresh lard.....1 quart.

Mix it well before applying. The next day wash with soap and water. If you have any fears of the lice being all over the horse, rub the salve over him.



GENERAL INFORMATION.

BREEDING.

This, to be profitable, must be done in such a manner as to secure perfection, as near as possible, in build, soundness, and longevity, or long life. To do this, the sire and dam must be free from affections. Soundness, free from spavins, ring bones, splints, curbs, blindness, and all other ailments that are liable to be transmitted to the offspring, should be avoided. The way to succeed best is to accustom yourself to learning the practical part, by close observation. From the experience of others, that has been written up in books, you can learn much; but above all, become a practical student of the horse. Study pedigrees, and you will learn that the nearer you can approach a thoroughbred horse the better animal you will have, for the reason that they are longer-lived, they can stand more hardships, are far more free from disease than the mongrel horse, which is made up of coarser material, and the bones of such, as well as the sinews and muscles, are not so fine and solid, consequently they are not so strong, and therefore they cannot endure so much. They are also more liable to injury. From this view we recommend that for soundness, and practical utility, one should breed to thoroughbred horses.

TRAINING THE HORSE.

To train a horse is a greater necessity, to understand thoroughly and practice perfectly, than any other one thing pertaining to horsemanship. It is a lack of knowing how to train a horse that more bad habits are formed in breaking than at any

other period in the life of the horse. All are indebted to Mr. Rarey for the best method of breaking and training horses. Although improvements have been added to his method, he still deserves the credit due him. We therefore give our experience, agreeing with the Arabian practice—that of commencing early in training.

While a colt, it is more easy to teach them than when they become a horse. They learn to have an attachment for those around them, so long as they are treated kindly, and are vicious to those that mistreat them, showing positively that kindness is the controlling power with the horse, and should be used always, with but very few exceptions. And the first, and best lesson you can give is to learn to control yourself, and then you can succeed in teaching the horse just what you wish to teach him. Never try to teach your horse more than one thing at a time, and do that in such a manner that he will understand you, for as soon as he comprehends, he will obey. In regard to haltering the horse, many devices have been tried, but none so successful as the early handling; but if it so be that the colt has grown to be a horse without breaking or training, we recommend Rarey's theory. Of course get possession of the horse, in a lot or barn, get the halter on him by the best means possible, then put into use the Yankee bridle, as described—a half-inch cotton rope from twelve to sixteen feet long. Use in one end about sixteen inches to form a loop that will not slip; in the other end use twenty-four or thirty inches to make another loop. These loops should be large enough that the larger one will pass around the neck, and the smaller one around the lower jaw, so that you can use it as you may wish. If to curb the neck, the large loop around the neck, the rope passed through the mouth, and back through the loop on the neck. When the small loop is used, put it around the lower jaw, over the neck of the horse from the right side, and back to the small loop around the lower jaw. Here are two principles; one, a steady pressure upon the lower jaw because it is stationary; the other is friction, because the rope is slipping through the mouth. In connection use the knee-strap, to fasten up one fore foot, and a good girth with a ring underneath. With a kicking rig, consisting of a rope or strap, long enough to reach from one hock through the ring on the girth to the opposite hock a good strap two inches wide with buckle and ring for each hock,

and a rope or strap to reach from the ring in the girth to the collar, or around the neck, you have all the requisites for breaking and training, unless you might, in a few cases, need a whip. To become an expert in this science, you must practice and use the best judgment possible. For example, to throw or lay a horse down, place the knee-strap on the left fore leg, put on the girth, put a long strap under the girth, and fasten one end to the fetlock of the right fore foot, with your right hand take hold of the long strap, and with the left hand take hold of the bit upon the left side, then cause the horse to move, and with the right hand take up the right foot, which will bring him to his knees; next place your shoulder against that of the horse, and draw his head around to you, and in a short time he will lay over on his right side, then fasten him securely, from the bit to the right hind foot, and you are ready to treat him as you wish. You there teach him submission, and that you will not hurt him, caressing him for every act of obedience, and in every lesson of whatever kind, use the great principle—kindness. And as the controller, use the Yankee bridle for kicking, halter-pulling, and every trait you wish to teach him, and as you only, know just how and what you want to teach your horse, you must use your judgment, keeping yourself under perfect self-control, and in complying with the above instructions, you will succeed.

FOR BREAKING AND TRAINING.

To break a horse from pulling on the halter, have a strap long enough to pass from the halter through the hitching place on the manger, back to the right hind foot at the fetlock. A few pulls with that hitch on, will effectually break him.

FOR BALKY HORSES.

First examine the harness all over, and if found all right, jump into the wagon and give the word. If he refuses to go, unhitch him, take him by the bit and tail, and whirl him around, until he reels and is ready to fall, hitch him up again

and give him the word to go; if he fails to go, repeat the operation. This rarely fails to effect a cure.

FOR A KICKING HORSE.

Put on the kicking rig or harness, whether in the wagon or stable. If in the wagon, fasten the harness to the collar. If in the stable, to the halter.

FOR A RUNAWAY HORSE.

Place the large loop over the horse's neck, pass the rope through his mouth, and back through the loop on his neck. You now pull sharply upon the cord. This sets the horse back, and causes the mouth to become tender. You then go behind him, pulling quick upon the cord. Handle him several times in this way before you harness him. He will soon yield to the pull. You then harness him, and to add to the means of control, put on the girth, and use a rope long enough to reach from the fetlock of the left fore foot, through the ring in the girth and back into the wagon. Should he attempt to run, use the ropes fastened to the foot and the mouth, and he will stop readily enough.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion on this subject, I will say, that the best manner of training, as first stated in this theory, is to commence with the colt. You can then teach it gentleness, never having to resort to any harshness, handling its feet, leading, following you, or, anything that you wish to teach it, that is common for a horse to learn. And I again urge you to keep in mind the fact that kindness is the law that governs in most instances.

With the permission of those whose names are appended thereto, I herewith give a few certificates, or testimonials. These gentlemen know me, and the curative qualities of the medicines manufactured by me, and to them I refer you.

TESTIMONIALS.

This is to certify that we have known B. F. Ryman, as a professional farrier, for a number of years, and that he has been successful in the treatment of all diseases, and what other farriers and veterinary surgeons, claim are incurable, he makes a specialty of and warrants in all cases. He removes bone spavins, ring-bones, curbs, splints, and calluses, also for sweeney and sprained muscles, it has no equal, while for bunions it excells all others.

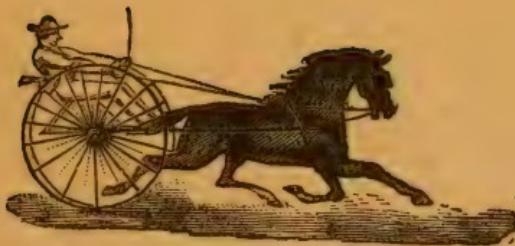
- FRED WISE, liveryman, Stuart, Neb.
T. J. WISE, liveryman, Stuart, Neb.
H. B. STRONG, teamster, Stuart, Neb.
CHAS. WISE, liveryman, Suart, Neb.
P. H. WISE, liveryman, Stuart, Neb.
JOHN CARBERRY, horseman, Stuart, Neb.
PETER CARBERRY, horse-dealer, Stuart, Neb.
A. EICHELBERGER, merchant, Stuart, Neb.
JOHN SKIRVING, merchant, Stuart, Neb.
CHAS. BIGLOW, dealer, Stuart, Neb.
L. H. CORBIN, Maryville, Neb.
E. B. PIERSOL, Geneva, Neb.
N. G. AUGER, Stuart, Neb
J. J. DAVIS, Lincoln, Neb.
WM. HOTALLING, Lincoln, Neb.
JEROME SHAMP, Lincoln, Neb.
-

This is to certify that the medicine made by B. F. Ryman, for the cure of spavins, etc., is also a sure and perfect cure for bunions, as I have had two large and painful bunions perfectly cured by it when all other remedies failed.

JAMES P. MASTERTMAN, Lincoln, Neb.

This is to certify that I am a student of Dr. Navin, of Indianapolis, Ind., and that when I heard of B. F. Ryman's medicine I denounced it as a fraud. But, after a personal acquaintance of fourteen years, I must say that he has been successful in his method of treating the various diseases that the horse is subject to, and that, as a specialty, he removes bone spavins, ring-bones, curbs, splints, and calluses, leaving the affected parts smooth and sound. I recommend his treatment to all who may use his services, or medicines, as it is the only medicine I have never known that will do the work.

I. H. CROLY, Lincoln, Neb.



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AND

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THE

HEALING LINIMENT

HAS NO EQUAL

-- FOR SORES OR CUTS --

OF ANY KIND

ON MAN OR BEAST.

FORMULAS.

The following pages contain the formulas for the Liniments, Lotions, and Powders, prescribed in this book.

LIST OF FORMULAS.

LINIMENTS.

No. 1.—SWEAT LINIMENT.

Tinc. of iodine.....	1 ounce.
Tinc. of aconite.....	1 "
Oil of cedar.....	1 "
Aqua ammonia	1 "
No. six.....	1 "
Chloroform.....	1 "

Apply to the affected parts and rub in well.

No. 2.—LIGHTNING LINIMENT.

Tinc. cantharides.....	2 ounces.
Aqua ammonia.....	2 "
Spts. turpentine.....	2 "

When for a Sweat Blister add to the above the following:

Alcohol.....	2 ounces.
Sweet oil	1 ounce.

Apply the first over the lungs in case of lung fever, or in any affection of the lungs. It is also good for sprains.

No. 3.—DEEP-WORKER LINIMENT.

For farcy, milk or big leg, or any disease that requires a heavy blister. Always treat with sweet oil after blistering.

Aqua ammonia.....	3 ounces.
Tinc. cantharides.....	3 "
Spts. turpentine.....	4 "
Croton oil.....	1 ounce.

Apply once daily until you have accomplished the amount of blistering you wish, washing each time before applying the

liniment, then wash well and treat with sweet oil, as it will keep the blister moist, and the discharge will continue until it commences to heal.

No. 4.—GENERAL LINIMENT.

Good for ordinary sprains.

Oil origanum	1 ounce.
Oil sassafras	1 "
Oil spike	1 "
Sweet oil	1 "
Aqua ammonia	1 "
Alcohol	2 ounces.
Gum camphor	1 ounce.
Spts. of turpentine	1 "

Mix, and when dissolved, apply to the affected parts and rub in well.

No. 5.—LINIMENT FOR SWELLINGS.

Aqua ammonia.....	1 ounce.
Spts. turpentine.....	4 ounces.
Sweet oil	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Alcohol	1 pint.
Gum camphor	2 ounces.

Dissolve the camphor in the alcohol, then add the other ingredients. Apply once a day and rub in thoroughly.

No. 6.—LINIMENT FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Raw linseed oil	1 gallon.
Oil of hemlock	1 ounce.
Oil sassafras	1 "
Oil cedar	1 "
Oil origanum	1 "
Gum camphor	4 ounces.

Mix well, and when the gum is dissolved it is ready for use.

N. B.—The above is good, for internal use, in affections of the throat, and for external use in case of burns, cuts, bruises, and sprains.

No. 7—SWEENEY LINIMENT.

Oil of fireweed.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Aqua ammonia.....	2 ounces.
Oil wormwood.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Turpentine	2 ounces.
Oil of hemlock	2 ounces.
Tinc. of myrrh	1 ounce.
Oil of spike.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.
Tinc. cantharides.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.
Alcohol.....	3 ounces.

Mix well, and before using the liniment wash and bathe the parts well for five or ten minutes with hot water, then apply the liniment and cover well with blankets or cloths for eight hours. Apply the medicine as above directed every three days for four times, then once in six days for three or four times.

No 8.—CORROSIVE LINIMENT.

This liniment is said to be good for spavins, curbs, etc., but I doubt its truth:

Turpentine.....	1 pint.
Corrosive sublimate, finely pulv.....	1 ounce.
Camphor gum	1 ounce.

Put it in a bottle, shake well, and let stand for twenty-four hours. Apply to the affected part, and heat in with a hot shovel.

No. 9.—RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Alcohol.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Oil origanum	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Cayenne.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Gum myrrh.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Lobelia pulv.....	1 tea-spoonful.
Oil cedar	1 ounce.
Salmoniac.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Let stand twenty-four hours, then bathe the affected parts twice daily.

The above is worth many times the price of the book.

No. 10.—LIQUID BLISTER.

Alcohol.....	1 pint.
Turpentine	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Aqua ammonia.....	4 ounces.
Oil origanum.....	1 ounce.

Apply this where needed every three hours, until it blisters,

then as other blisters, treat with sweet oil. Do not repeat oftener than once in eight days, or it will kill the hair.

No. 11.—LINIMENT FOR THE MUSCLES.

Oil of origanum.....	1 ounce.
Alcohol	½ pint.
Oil cedar.....	½ ounce.
Oil cloves.....	½ "
Turpentine.....	½ "
Olive oil.....	8 ounces.

This is good for affection of the muscles. Apply twice daily and rub in well.

No. 12.—HOOF LINIMENT.

Neats foot oil.....	½ ounce.
Turpentine	4 ounces.
Oil of tar.....	6 "
Origanum.....	13 "
Oil cedar.....	1 ounce.

Mix and shake well, and apply around the coronet of the hoof, and an inch below, clean out the bottom of the foot well, and apply well to all the bottom. Always apply at night. The above will heal and grow out a foot, quicker than any other compound I have ever used.

No. 13.—LINIMENT FOR SKIN DISEASES.

Mercurial ointment.....	1 ounce.
Liquor ammonia.....	2 ounces.
Camphor gum.....	1 drachm.
Sweet oil.....	4 ounces.
Carbolic acid.....	½ ounce.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Wash thoroughly with castile soap and soft water, and rub dry, then apply the liniment to the affected parts, rub in well, and wash each time before applying the medicine.

POWDERS.

No. 14.—TONIC POWDERS.

Sulphate of copper	½ ounce.
Sulphate of zinc.....	½ "

Anis seed	4	ounces.
Nitre, dry.....	4	"
Gentian.....	3	"
Carb iron.....	2	"
Quinine	2	drachms.

DIRECTIONS.—Give one-half table-spoonful three times a day in soft, nutritious feed, in all cases where a tonic is required.

No. 15.—TONIC SOLUTION.

Sulphuric ether	4	ounces.
Sweet spts. of nitre	4	"
Tinc. gentian.....	3	"
Tinc. ginger	1	"
Quinine	½	ounce.

DIRECTIONS.—Give one table-spoonful every hour in all cases of lung fever, after the pulse has been reduced, by the first treatment prescribed, and the treatment prescribed strictly followed.

No. 16.—GENERAL CONDITION POWDERS.

Fenugreek.....	1	ounce.
Cream tartar	1	"
Gentian.....	2	ounces.
Sulphur.....	6	ounces.
Nitre (dry)	4	"
Ginger.....	2	"
Mustard.....	1	ounce.
Alum.....	6	ounces.
Grouud flax-seed.....	1	pound.
Colomel	1	ounce.

Mix well and give one table-spoonful once a day. It will keep a horse in good condition at a small expense.

FARCY POWDERS. (No. 1.)

Ground flaxseed.....	½	pound.
Sulphur.....	½	"
Sulphate soda.....	1	"
Nitre, (dry)	½	"
Gentian.....	2	ounces.
Bloodroot	2	"
Carb iron.....	2	"
Chlorate potassa.....	2	"
Ginger.....	2	"

DIRECTIONS.—One table-spoonful three times a day, in bran mash and scalded oats, with table-spoonful of salt, and give in his drink to each pail-full one table-spoonful of salt, and one of sulphate of soda, pulverized.

No. 18.—FARCY POWDERS. (No. 2.)

Ground flaxseed.....	1 pound.
Sulphur	½ "
Sulphate soda	1½ pounds.
Copperas	½ "
Gentian	1 ounce.
Ginger	1 "
Chlorate of potassa	1 "
Iodide of potassa.....	2 ounces.
Carb. iron.....	2 "
Nitre (dry)	4 "

DIRECTIONS.—Give the same as No. 1, with all the additions in the feed and water.

No. 19.—FARCY POWDERS. (No. 3.)

Ground flaxseed.....	1 pound.
Sulphur	1 "
Sulphate of iron	4 ounces.
Gentian.....	4 "
Ginger.....	2 "
Chlorate of potassa.....	2 "
Blood-root.....	2 "
Sassafras bark, pulv.....	2 "
Elecampane.....	2 "
Cream tartar.....	1 ounce.
Skunk cabbage.....	1 "

DIRECTIONS.—Table-spoonful three times daily for one month, and give one dose of sulphate of soda of four ounces once a week.

LOTIONS.

No. 20.—EYE LOTION.

Raw linseed oil.....	½ pint.
Sulphuric ether.....	1 ounce.
Gum camphor.....	2 drachms.

Let it stand until the gum cuts, and it is ready for use. Ap-

ply to the eye every morning, getting it well into the eye with a soft feather.

No. 21.—FOR SWELLINGS.

Aqua ammonia.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Spts. of turpentine.....	1 gill.
Sweet oil.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Alcohol	1 "
Gum camphor.....	2 ounces.

Dissolve the camphor in the alcohol, then add the balance, and shake well. Apply once daily and rub in thoroughly.

OINTMENTS.

No. 22.—IODINE OINTMENT.

Tinc. Iodine.....	2 ounces.
Fresh lard	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Oil origanum.....	1 ounce.

Mix well, and apply to the sores once or twice a day. It is a fine salve.

No. 23.—HOOF OINTMENT.

Resin	4 ounces.
Beeswax.....	6 "
Lard.....	2 pounds.
Melt together and pour into a pot, then add:	
Turpentine	3 ounces.
Blue vitriol, (pulv.).....	2 "
Tallow	1 pound.

Stir until it gets cool. This is a fine hoof medicine, and is good for calks or bruises of the feet. Apply where needed and heat in with a hot iron.

No. 24.—BLUE OINTMENT.

Resin.....	2 ounces.
Verdegris.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Turpentine.....	2 ounces.
Mutton tallow.....	2 pounds.
Oil origanum.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tinc. iodine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix well together. This is fine for scratches, hoof-evil, cuts, etc. Apply where such a salve is needed.

No. 25.—OINTMENT LIKE SLOAN'S.

Mutton tallow.....	2 pounds.
Beeswax	$\frac{1}{4}$ pound.
Resin.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Turpentine	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Melt over a slow fire all but the turpentine, and when partly cold, add the turpentine, and you have the same ointment Sloan sells as a cure-all.

No. 26.—BLACK OINTMENT.

Oil spike	2 ounces.
Oil origanum.....	2 "
Venus turpentine.....	2 "
Tanner's oil	2 "
Oil vitriol.....	2 "

Add the vitriol very slowly, and with care, stirring all the time until well mixed. The above is a strong liniment, and good for old, indolent sores, etc.

No. 27.—HEALING SALVE.

Beeswax.....	2 ounces.
Resin.....	"
Tallow.....	2 "
Oil spike	1 ounce.
Gum Camphor.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Melt over a slow fire, and when nearly cool add one ounce of turpentine, and mix well. This is a first-class salve and a fine healing medicine for almost all sores.

No. 28.—GOLDEN OINTMENT.

Clean lard	1 pound.
Oil origanum.....	1 ounce.
Tinc. iodine.....	1 "

Mix well and apply. Good for swellings, sores, burns, bruises, and the best pile medicine known, for either bleeding or protruding piles. But not for sweating or itching piles.

No. 29.—MAGNETIC PAIN KILLER.

For toothache and acute pain.

Laudanum	1 drachm.
Gum camphor.....	4 drachms.
Oil of cloves.....	½ drachm.
Oil lavender.....	1 " "
Alcohol	1 ounce.
Sulphuric ether.....	6 drachms.
Chloroform.....	5 "

Apply with lint if the tooth is hollow, and rub on the gums and face, or the affected parts.

No. 30.—PAIN REMEDY.

Chloroform.....	1 ounce.
Sweet oil.....	1 "
Aqua ammonia.....	1 "

Shake well before using, and apply to the affected parts and cover immediately with four thicknesses of cotton cloth, and it will render more relief than any other medicine I have ever known.



INDEX.

	PAGE.
Abdominal Injuries.....	21
Acute Dysentery	19
Aphtha—Sore Mouth	8
Balky Horses, Cure for.....	42
Big Head	32
Big Jaw.....	32
Bite of Mad Dog.....	36
Bots	16
Breaking and Training.....	42
Breeding	40
Broken Knees.....	35
Bronchitis.....	14
Canker	29
Capped Elbow or Shoe Boil.....	26
Capped Hock.....	26
Capped Knee	25
Choking	10
Chronic Cough.....	11
Chronic Inflammation of the Stomach.....	15
Colic, (Spasmodic).....	18
Common Cold	8
Congestion on the Road.....	13
Contracted Feet.....	28
Corns	29
Cribbing.....	16
Curb.....	25
Distemper	30
Dropsy of the Abdomen	20

Dysentery (acute).....	19
Epilepsy	4
Epizootic.....	30
Farcy	31
Fistulous Withers.....	34
Flatulent or Wind Colic	18
* Formulas.....	47
Founder.....	27
Gaitre.....	10
Glanders	31
Grease or Scratches	38
Heaves—Broken Wind.....	31
Hide Bound	38
Inflammation of the Eye.....	6
" of the Kidneys.....	32
" of the Lungs—Pneumonia	12
Influenza.....	30
Injuries of the Intestines.....	19
" of the Jaw.....	7
" to the Mouth.....	7
" of the Stomach—Poisoning.....	15
Joints—Open Cavity.....	35
Kicking—Cure for.....	43
Knee Sprung.....	26
Knuckling or Cocked Ankles.....	27
Lampas.....	7
Laryngitis	10
Lice.....	38
Liniments.....	48
Lock Jaw.....	4
Lotions.....	53
Mange.....	36
Nasal Gleet.....	9
Ointments	54
Open Cavities or Joints.....	35
Ossification of Side Bones.....	29
Overreach or Tread	29
Pain Killer.....	55
Partial Paralysis	5
Pinkeye—Influenza.....	36

Pleurisy.....	14
Pneumonia—Inflammation of the Lungs.....	12
Poisoning.....	15
Poll Evil.....	34
Powders.....	51
Prurigo.....	37
Quittor.....	28
Rheumatism.....	25
Ringbone.....	24
Ringworm.....	37
Runaway—Cure for	43
Scratches or Grease	38
Sleepy, Blind or Mad Staggers	3
Sore Mouth—Aptha.....	8
Sore Throat	12
Spasmodic Colic	18
Spavin, Bog.....	23
" Bone.....	21
" Occult.....	23
Spinal Meningitis.....	5
Splints	24
Sprains of the Tendons.....	25
Surfeit.....	38
Sweeney, or Wasting of Muscles	24
Swelled Leg	26
Teeth	8
Testimonials	44
Thoroughpin.....	24
Thrush.....	28
Thumps.....	17
Training.....	40
Tread or Overreach	29
Urethra, Spavin of.....	34
Urinating, Profuse	33
Urine—Bloody.....	33
Wasting of the Muscles, or Sweeney.....	24
Wind or Flatulent Colic.....	18
Wind-galls.....	24
Worms.....	21
Wounds in common	36

CORRECTIONS.

Page 4, For Gentian pub. read Gentian pulv.

Page 9, The directions in second formula for Common Cold should read: Give one tablespoonful of the following in the feed twice daily.

Page 10, For Gaitre, read Goitre.

Page 10, For Probing, read Probang.

Page 13, In treatment for Pneumonia, read TEN drops of Fl. Ext. Digitalis, instead of two drops.

Page 16, In second formula for Chronic Inflammation of the Stomach, read ONE TEASPOONFUL Baking soda, instead of one tablespoonful.

Page 20, For Tinc. Kina, read Tinc. Kino.

Page 20, For Alum pulo. read, Alum pulv.

Page 27, For Tonic Acid, read Tannic Acid.

Page 59, For Spavin of Urethra, read Spasm of Urethra.

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